

## THE TIMES

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1893.

## SIX PAGES.

## MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Washington Chapter, Masons, Masonic Temple.

Hines Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Schiller Hall.

Damon Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Corcoran Hall.

Myrtle Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Central Hall.

Friendship Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Toney's Hall.

Union Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows' Hall.

Unity Lodge, I. O. O. F., Powell's Hall.

Opachista Tribe, I. O. R. M., Cersley's Hall.

Manacran Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Richmond Lodge, K. of H., Ellett's Hall.

Virginia Lodge, Golden Chain, Ellett's Hall.

New South Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Eighth and Hull.

Rosene Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Shoekoe Council, Royal Arcanum, Central Hall.

Council No. 8, E. L. of A., Owens Hall.

Trinity Temple, I. O. G. T., Central Hall.

Sidney Lodge, I. O. G. T., Belvidere Hall.

East-End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield Hall.

Richmond Castle, K. G. E., Eagle Hall.

Lee Lodge, Golden Shoe, Central Hall.

Company A, First regiment, armory.

R. E. Lee Camp, C. V., Lee Camp Hall.

Fulton Lodge, Tont, Powhatan Hall.

When Mr. Gladstone was successful in the last Parliamentary election in Great Britain it was not believed possible for him to hold together the heterogeneous elements that composed his meagre majority, but in every division that has been taken in the House of Commons over the Home Rule bill he has been victorious.

On the second and most important reading of the bill he had a majority of 41, while in the vote Monday night on the rejection of a proposed amendment his majority was 47. This shows that all the diverse sentiments naturally existing between the various parties or factions that compose his following, are, by common consent, united in the fortunes of this measure, which will probably pass the Commons by about 40 majority.

The bill will, however, be killed in the House of Lords, and an Irish Parliament will probably not be in existence for some time yet to come.

The Chicago Fair Directory propose to give Congress back its donation and open the Fair on Sundays. By selling their souvenir half dollars at one dollar apiece they can well afford to do this, and have the original donation besides, but one of the main reasons given for their action is that Congress withheld \$600,000 of the \$2,500,000 promised the Fair, and that as Congress has, therefore, broken its contract with the management, it is no longer binding on them. This sounds plausible enough, but one cannot get rid of the idea that there has been some sharp practice somewhere. The management is to be perfectly square, should give back Congress all the profits they have made, and may hereafter make, out of their donation, as well as the original sum itself.

The Dispatch says that, so far as the place for holding the Democratic Convention is concerned, "Richmond has nothing to say." We think it has a good deal to say. The general sentiment of the people of Richmond was expressed in The Times of Wednesday, when it was said that Richmond, being the capital city, besides being the most centrally located and the largest city in the State, was the proper place for holding all State Conventions. Besides this, if Richmond has nothing to say in this matter, why is it that her people have raised \$10,000 to defray the cost of holding the convention here?

Mr. Cleveland's act in disapproving the sentence of the court-martial which let off the army officer who sold his pay account and then drew the pay, with a nominal sentence, is one which will command the approbation of all right-thinking men, whether in the army or out of it. The best traditions of the army demand the highest standard of personal honor in its officers, and no army can be what it should be, if less than that is permitted. Any other idea would soon bring about the condition of things that exists in Mexico, where, it is said, when a man is convicted of crime—as larceny or burglary—he is sentenced to be put in the army.

## THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT MUST GO.

Another public question of great public consequence has arisen, and, as usual, The Times and the Dispatch take exactly opposite views of it. The Dispatch thinks the law providing for deporting the Chinese from this country a just and excellent one. The Times concurs with Justice Field, in thinking it a "brutal and inhuman" one.

The Dispatch says yesterday: "Wherein consist the hardships imposed upon Chinese citizens by the law under consideration? The law, we repeat, is more than a year old. The Chinese are aliens who never expect to be anything but aliens in this country. They are, or almost all, come hither expecting and desiring to return to China at some future time. They never identify themselves with the people amongst whom they take up their abode. They are undesirable denizens, and should be made to know that they belong in China."

Let this fact be kept steadily in mind. The Times makes no denial of the right of Congress to forbid any more Chinese to come here. The Times' point is that those who are here, amounting to but little more than 100,000, came here under the permission and invitation of our laws, and, that, having acquired homes here by the sanction of those laws, it is inhuman to forcibly eject them from their homes and force them out upon the world at large. It is robbery also.

The Dispatch asks: "Wherein consist the hardships imposed upon Chinese denizens by the law under consideration?" There is no civilized country in the world that does not throw its doors open to strangers, permitting them to acquire homes there, form domestic and business associations, and still to retain their nationality, and an intention to return at some time to their native land. Every European country has thousands of Americans dotting its surface in just this state. America has thousands of natives of all countries now residing here in the same condition. Shall it be said there is no hardship imposed upon our citizens residing abroad, if they are ordered to abandon their homes and associations of business, and domestic life, in twelve months, and take themselves out of the country? Shall it be said we would impose no hardships upon the Europeans residing here if we forcibly compelled them to submit to the same fate?

And, if we may pursue this course towards the Chinese who are here, why may we not pursue the same course towards the Irish, the Germans, the Bohemians, and the Hungarians, who have come here? The doctrine is not to be tolerated. It is know-nothingism—rampanant, grafted upon the most odious ideas of our Federalism.

The true theory of this matter is this: We started our Government one hundred years ago, with the new ideas of human liberty that the decay and death of the feudal system sent out into the world. Here was an immense territory to be built up and inhabited by men who stood upon the cardinal doctrine that there were to be no classes with special privileges secured to them by the law, but all men were to stand upon an equal footing before the law. We wanted people to inhabit our waste places, and we held out to the world the assurance that all men whom we once admitted here to association with us should forever thereafter, they and their descendants, be of us, and part of the people of the land.

The two ideas that all men should stand here equally before the law, and that all men who are once admitted should be free men along with the rest, secured us the immense immigration from other lands that converted our wilderness into waving grain fields, and our harbors into cities that are the wonders of the earth. It is upon this generous and just doctrine that we have built up and become the great power of the earth. Under it millions of men have come here and have secured absolute right of asylum and home. We reserve to ourselves the right to say who shall come here in the future, but we cannot, in justice or right, question the title of any who have come, to remain.

The Chinese who are here came here under the sanction of those laws that brought the Irishmen and the Germans here. We cannot assert a right to remove the Chinese, without at the same time asserting a right to remove the Irish and the Germans, and we cannot assert either in harmony with those fundamental propositions upon which we have founded and built up our Government. The exclusion act is un-American, and unjust, and it ought to be repealed.

**BUSINESS MEN ON THE SITUATION.** According to the Dry Goods Economist, inquiries among the leading dry goods merchants in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other Eastern centres of trade, show that the general sentiment in the East is one of confidence. Some say that the exceedingly bad weather of the present spring has somewhat depressed trade, and others say that the monetary disturbances connected with the collapse of certain industrial stocks exerted a temporarily depressing influence. Collections, however, are in general good, and it is believed that the check which stock-gambling has encountered will make money more plentiful for legitimate enterprises.

This is the opinion given by John Claffin, of the H. B. Claffin Company. He says that he thinks the situation a great deal better than it was a week ago, and that "the events in Wall street at the close of last week (ending May 6th), with the slump in certain overvalued stocks, have cleared the air. A great deal of money that has been used in manipulating these securities has been liberated, the confidence of the people in the ability of the country to overcome difficulties has been strengthened, and it is likely that the banks will be influenced by the prevailing feeling and relax the unusual caution that has of late dictated their policy."

This probably expresses the sentiment of business men generally, but it is worthy of special note that every merchant who gave an opinion on the business situation expressed himself as strong in the belief that all the financial troubles that have been experienced are due to the silver policy of Congress, and that the Sherman law ought to be repealed in order to restore universal confidence in the soundness of the public finances.

It is a matter of great interest to know that the sentiment was not confined to the East by any means. A prominent Chicago contemporary tells us that out of seventeen leading business houses of Chicago interviewed, nearly all voluntarily denounced the Sherman law and the silver policy fastened on the country by the Republican party as "the chief source of present financial disturbances and of future danger."

So it seems that in the whole Union, North, South, East and West, the business sentiment is directly opposed to the Sherman law, and it is evident that so long as it remains on the statute books it will be a menace to anything like financial confidence, which means disaster to all classes of our people. By the time Congress meets, it is probable that so heavy a pressure will be brought to bear upon the members, that from motives of patriotism as well as of self-interest, even the free silverites will be compelled to yield at least so much of their position as to consent to a repeal of this law, which is threatening destruction to the country.

**NORTHERN VENOM TOWARDS MR. DAVIS.** There are some Northern newspapers which will never come to look upon the people of the Southern States otherwise than as rebels who have forfeited their lives and their property, and who are permitted to retain each by the sufferance of their conquering masters. The Chicago Herald is one of them. In a recent issue it says:

"The bloody shirt has disappeared from the Northern air, but the enthusiastic mummery over the putrescence which is all that is left of the Confederate chieftain will give those who waved it their appest test and their most exhilarating inspirations."

Now we want the Chicago Herald, and all other Northern newspapers who think with it, to understand that we of the South care not one rap what they may think of the tributes which we shall render to Mr. Davis in reinterring him at Richmond. Mr. Davis was no more guilty of that rebellion and that treason which they insist upon imputing to him than the humblest private in the ranks of the Confederate army. The entire population of the South was unanimous in their purpose to exercise their undoubted right to secede from the Union, and Mr. Davis did no more in accomplishing that secession and in endeavoring to maintain it, than the private soldier did, or the boy under that age who remained at home did in their way. We tell the Herald that we will not for an instant accept the suggestion that Mr. Davis was one whit more guilty than any other Southern man or woman, and we tell the Herald further that what it imputes to us as guilt, we proudly press upon the attention of the world as deeds of freedom securing to them in the minds of all just and generous men endless, imperishable renown. We tell the Herald that in future ages, when the story of William Tell excites the patriotism and enthusiasm of youths being taught the duties of men, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson will be held up to them as models upon which they shall fashion their own lives, and the Herald and those who think with it will be lucky if they escape from that future the judgment of robbers and tyrants.

Mr. Davis was the central and most conspicuous figure in a cause that was dear to the hearts of all of our people. We respected and honored him as the leading figure in that cause, and because we knew him to be unselfish in his devotion to it. We honored him in life, and we respect and revere him in death, and neither the Chicago Herald nor any of its compars shall deter us from showing our respect and reverence for his memory in the most marked and outspoken way.

Field Marshal Murat Halstead says that there are two Democratic parties, because there are differing sentiments in the party as to silver and removals from office; but the Field Marshal must be getting very old if he has forgotten that last fall there was two Republican parties, so violently opposed to each other, that each killed the other. The Field Marshal will find that the Democratic party will be as united in '96 as they were in '92, and he had better cease his concern for it, and turn his attention to gathering up the fragments left of his own political organization.

Rev. J. S. Baldwin, a well-known missionary to the Chinese, says that if the provisions of the Exclusion act should be carried out, the Chinese Government would deport, in retaliation, every American from that country. This would work great hardship to the Americans who have established themselves in business in the Chinese Empire, as well as destroy all the work American missionaries have accomplished there. Indeed, it would be quite possible for the Chinese Government to follow the examples set them in the United States, and accompany their deportation with blood and carnage.

The Baltimore Evening News of Wednesday was a mammoth edition of sixty pages, and was a model of industry and enterprise. This special issue was a World's Fair Southern edition, devoted principally to the progress of the South "and Baltimore its commercial capital." It is a fine paper, and speaks well for its editors and manager.

The Mirror of Selma, Alabama, has placed the picture of Secretary Carlisle at the head of its editorial columns, and under it is the legend, "Our Next President." Who knows but that the Mirror may prove a true prophet?

**Strong Words for O'Ferrall.** No. 218 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington City, D. C., May 17, 1893.

Editor of The Times: I feel very much interested in the action of the Virginia convention which is to nominate a candidate for Governor. In making a choice for her standard-bearer at this time, I could not overlook that true son of the Old Dominion, who had the courage and manliness to scorn the attempts of the more politicians when they sought to overthrow the apparent will of the people, and who arose in his place in the House of Representatives to denounce the un-democratic move of the Democratic countrymen as their candidate for President of the United States. This man is no other than the Hon. Charles T. O'Ferrall, of the Seventh district of Virginia, with whom I have no personal acquaintance, but can never forget the pride I felt on the occasion to know that the voice which gave this utterance had been attuned after my own native tongue.

I am very truly yours,  
VIRGINIUS.

## NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST.

John Habe, of Elkhart, Indiana, claims to possess an electric dollar bill issued by the United States Government in 1778. Mr. Habe asserts that it is the oldest specimen of United States money extant.

A woodcock recently met death in a peculiar manner at Reading, Pennsylvania. The bird was noticed on an electric light wire, and, as the current was turned on, the bird was shocked and fell to the ground dead.

The horset was the first paper-maker, and holds the original patent. The paper it makes is about like that of the newspaper; nearly as firm and made of essentially the same material—woody fibres scraped from old rails and boards.

In 1834 Maine had five Governors—Governor Fairfield, elected for 1832, resigned; Governor Kavanaugh, president of the Senate, resigned; Governor Dunn, speaker of the House, superseded by Governor Dana, president of the Senate, resigned; and Governor Anderson, elected in 1834.

The habit the Southern negroes have of talking to themselves is noticed by every one in the towns below Mason and Dixon's line. One servant in a Southern family used to carry on conversations with herself, sometimes alighting carelessly in disorder in one tone of voice, then defending herself from those charges in another tone.

The name Veragua appears for the first time in the history of Columbus' letter from Jamaica July 7, 1502, to Ferdinand and Isabella. Columbus took the name from the natives, who applied to it the country east of Admiral's Bay; but in the early part of the sixteenth century the name of Veragua was given to the whole coast of Central America.

One of the interesting characters in Washington is Stephen Van Vleet, who was chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac during the war. In his youth he led an unusually adventurous life on both sides of the Rio Grande. He rode on horseback from Fort Leavenworth to Salt Lake, before there was even a wagon road across the continent.

The Prince of Wales' daughter Louise is a very domestic young woman, caring little for London gayeties, and being much attached to her Northern home. She and her husband, Duke of Albany, are now living together in London in true Darcy and Joan fashion, and the two are sometimes seen strolling very early in the morning through Kensington Gardens.

It is a well-known fact that heavenly bodies invisible to the human eye, even when assisted by the most powerful telescope, may be detected by the photographic plate. A practical illustration of the value of photography in this connection is found in the experience of March, when no fewer than nine comets and planets were detected photographically. Twelve of these were discovered by M. Charlois, at Nice.

A London journalist, in a long article condemning effeminate men, says that the great complaint is that women tolerate them. They are talented in willing and can have great gifts, but that nothing is to be gained from them, and these accomplishments are held to counterbalance the absence of qualities more appropriate to their sex. They enable women to enjoy the luxury of "feeling protected," and of treating a living being as a doll.

Peter Roberts, of Lyons, Kan., is the latest victim of the hat-snatching trick, as practiced by the south sea amazons, in Chicago. His hat was grabbed by a negro woman, as usual, ran into a hallway. Mr. Roberts followed, when two other negroes seized him and relieved him of it. The police department of Chicago has thus far proved itself utterly unable to deal with the burly amazons who lurk in hallways and dart out upon their victims like hideous black spiders.

A Hungarian inventor claims to be able to spin ordinary wood pulp or cellulose into fine threads, which can be woven into fabrics as made in the ordinary way, equaling in durability, appearance and fastness of color the best cotton goods. If his scheme is practicable it will revolutionize the textile industry. It is claimed the method is applicable not only to cellulose, but to every sort of fibrous material, rags, scraps of cotton and linen goods and the like, and the fibre can be dyed before being spun into yarn.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis News describes a battle between a setter dog and a German carp, alleged to have taken place near Columbus, Ind., a few days ago. He says: "The dog, which weighed eight and a half pounds, had been left in a small pond of water by the recent overflow, and was discovered by the dog, who began barking at it. The fish leaped from the water, and his gills and fins became entangled, plainly showing his intense anger. Finally the dog sprang at the fish, and, plunging under the water, brought the carp out and laid it on shore."

The Infanta Isabella, aunt of the young King of Spain, excels in all outdoor sports and exercises. She leads a life of active and healthy recreation, and her pastimes in the royal preserves and brings down partridges, woodcock, hares and rabbits. She rides after hounds in the solitary, rough country round Madrid and is often the victim of a deer or a fox. Recently, while out driving, her pair of spirited young thoroughbreds ran away with her, wrecking the phaeton against a pair of stumps. When the Infanta returned to the palace she remarked coolly that she "had had a little excitement," and next day drove out with the same pair.

French enthusiasts pretend to find a successor to General Boulanger in General Dodois, commander in chief of the late expedition in Dahomey. Being the latest soldier to shed the blood of the enemies of France, this ranking display of loyalist fanaticism toward the returned conqueror is easily explained. General Dodois is a mulatto of English, French, and African blood. He has had the usual military training of every French officer and fought through the Franco-Prussian and Tanguin wars and the Paris commune unscathed. He has been in Africa since 1871. He is tall, bony, resolute, and popular, and he has a pull among the Senegalese.

A resident of New York, who passed over a two-day voyage in a coal-burner, says that few miners can easily shake off the horror that seizes a man upon finding himself alone at the bottom of a mine, with the knowledge that there is no other human being by a diver in search of sponges. When the diver came up from the bottom of the sea he displayed a handful of not sponges, but of silver coins of a very antique date. He turned over to the proprietor of the boat, who ordered him to find some more coins. He went down to the bottom of the sea several times in succession. Finally he found at a depth of about 100 feet an iron box, which contained nearly 100 pounds of silver coins. The proprietor of the boat made the seaman the employer of his life to be silent. He made them some presents in money, and the find remained a secret for nearly three months. Recently one of the seamen, having quarrelled with his master, betrayed the secret to the Greek Governor, and the latter compelled him to produce the coins. They date back to the days of ancient Macedonia, and are in an excellent state of preservation, showing the bust of Alexander the Great, and the head of a Ptolemy, and in the other a head, seemingly a falcon. The coins have been turned over to the museum at Athens.

## TIMES DAILY FASHION HINTS.

A Quakerish Tea Gown—Costumes to Make Your Head Swim.



A TEA GOWN.

You will never take it for a tea gown—unless you catch sight of the Watteau back. It's a most maidenly modest conceit—almost Quakerish in fact—though it is made of rose pink crepon and cream calypso and rose pink satin ribbon. And it is not a tea gown in much more than name, either. It is much likelier to figure at summer breakfast tables, where above all other places it is incumbent on beauty to go beautifully. It is quiet, modest, refreshing—full of original suggestions of the dawn—Aurora—what not—all which the world will need to console it for what la mode has a mind to make it suffer.

Hear some of them. "One of Worth's gowns was of green satin covered with green and blue circles and embroidered in white worked on it, with rows of black satin ribbon in between. A similar trimming on the bodice. The waistcoat was of green velvet. The sleeves of velvet, large and puffed with black lace ruffles. They only came to the elbow—like nearly all the sleeves of French dresses."

"Rodin's mail coach dress of pout de sole was a study. The entire skirt was covered with ten small crescent flounces, with no fullness, but overlapping each other, each edged with white lace of a neat pattern. The bodice was of shot silk, green and heliotrope, having perpendicular stripes of lace insertion, three full frills over the shoulder, the sleeves in one large puff and gauntlet cuffs, shaped and lined with shot silk. They were accompanied by a cape of green cloth, constructed exactly like the skirt, with small flounces and coming only to the waist. There were five collars at the neck, overlapping each other, the upper one showing the shot lining."

"An original idea of Doucet's was a skirt formed of alternate black satin lapings of sash width and white laping insertion. The ribbon was looped midway and finished off with jet, had a crimson band at the waist, and the black chiffon bodice was trimmed with lace, having a long jet buckle in the centre of the front, and not at the waist. Crimson and black were a cape of white lace insertion, with an upright red velvet collar."

This is the word that comes over from Paris, from London, and is echoed by New York. "Fashion hath appointed a Lord of Misrule, and he is at a discount for elegance and extravagance." Certainly it is many years since such a plague of color fell upon the people. Let each woman of us form herself into a committee of one to try and mitigate the violence of the disorder.

The salmon syndicate of the Northwest are all busied in encouraging the increase of the Pacific coast salmon. Fifty thousand and million salmon are turned loose into the rivers of Oregon by the syndicate alone every year, and as the industrious female salmon lays eggs to every pound of her weight, the prospect of the fish seems encouraging.

KAUFMANN & CO.  
Cor., Fourth and Broad Sts.

MULL CAPS AND P. K. HATS AND BONNETS.

The variety of Summer Headgear for the children was never so large and complete in every detail as now. The mother who cannot supply her wants here must indeed be hard to please.

Plain White P. K. Sun Bonnets, 50c. Embroidered White P. K. Sun Bonnets, 75c. Embroidered Pink, Light Blue P. K. Sun Bonnets, 75c. Ruffled front white P. K. Sun Bonnets, 75c. Heavy Corded P. K. Tucked and Embroidered Sun Bonnets, 75c. Pink and Blue Corded Chambray Sun Bonnets, 50c. Pink and Blue Corded Embroidered Chambray Sun Bonnets, 50c. P. K. Sun Hats, white, 50c. Embroidered Sun Hats, white, 50c. Poke effect Pink and Blue P. K. Hats, 50c. White, Ruffled Brim P. K. Hats, 50c. Embroidered P. K. Hats in white, 50c. Mull Corded Bonnets, 50c.

MULL CAPS AND HATS.

Corded Effects and Round Caps, 10c. Open Effect Mull Cap with Pom Pom and Lace, 15c. Embroidered Round Caps, 25c. Corded Round Cap, trimmed with Val. Lace, 25c. Dress Embroidered 2 piece Cap, with Corded Band, 25c. 3 pretty designs in Embroidered Caps, 25c. Plain and Dotted Fine Mull Caps, 4 styles, 45c. to 50c. Fine Embroidered and Corded Caps, 75c. Fine grade Caps in all the popular designs; also exclusive styles in high grade Novelties, ranging in price from 75c. to \$3.50, which are too numerous to allow of a description of each style.

**NURSES' CAPS.** Plain, full front Nurses' Caps, 25c. Val. Lace, trimmed, full front Nurses' Caps, 25c. Dotted Swiss full front Nurses' Caps, 25c. Embroidered back, full front Nurses' Caps, 25c. Fine Dotted Swiss Nurses' Caps, 35c. Fine Plain Mull Nurses' Caps, 42c. Three styles fine Mull and Embroidered Nurses' Caps, 50c. Also, a complete line of Waitresses' Caps, from 25c. to 62c.

**NURSES' APRONS.** Five styles in Tucked and Embroidered, full size Nurses' Aprons, choice, 25c. Extra large size, deep tuck Nurses' Aprons, 35c. Fine grade, extra size Nurses' Aprons, 45c. Better grade Nurses' Aprons from 60c. to \$1.75.

**SHIRT WAISTS AND WINDSOR TIES.** Special attention is called to the good values and pretty designs shown in Shirt Waists and Windsor Ties, of which we have just received a large consignment. my18-2t

KAUFMANN & CO.

## THE COHEN COMPANY

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

RICHMOND, Friday, May 19, 1893.

A warning: An avalanche of cheap merchandise is imminent in Richmond any day, a number of salesmen having taken advantage of stagnant trade and made it a guise under which to sell trash. We absolutely refused to put such stuff in stock. Beware! Little prices often mean little values.

To-day REMNANTS. The Big Store is selling as many goods as in any May in its history—and May is a great selling month. Hence remnants are many, fresh, interesting. Of course we can only print representative hints—complete lists would fill a page and more. Can't afford that, when remnants as a rule go far under cost. But REMNANT DAYS are necessary to us; great for you; occasions when lowering skies even should not keep you away. Some hints—

**COLORS DRESS GOODS—**Nearly 500 usable remnants—60 yards Alpaca Lustres, cream grounds with dots in any color you want; short lengths, but matchable, 27 inches wide, 37 1/2c goods at 12 1/2c. 9 yards gray Henrietta at 15c, from 25c.

8 yards of tan Henrietta at 15c, from 25c. 7 pieces all-wool Challis, 9 to 12 yards, at 25c a yard, from 50c.

The great Broadcloth selling this week made many ends, 1 1/2 yards wide, 75c a yard for the new goods, 4 pieces Bradford Mohair, light spring shades, double width; 6 to 11 yards, 12 1/2c a yard less than the duty.

**PASSEMENTERIES—**Sold as remnants—counter full. Some cost 50c and 60c a yard. Any lot, 50c a yard.

**WASH GOODS—**Remnants of 40-inch Irish Lawn, best 12 1/2c, at 8c a yard. 20 remnants Merrimac Shirting Calico, at 4c a yard.

22 remnants of Bleached Muslin, best sort at 6 1/2c. 50 remnants Gingham that have been 8, 10 and 12c, at 5c. Nice patterns for both children's and grown folks' wear.

Black and white French Gingham, large plaids; the 25 and 35c sorts of last year at 10c a yard. 16 remnants of Scotch Gingham, 22 inch wide, lengths of 5 to 12 yards, at 12c a yard.

15 remnants Cotton Serge, black, with white cluster and half-line stripes; 4c a yard. 10 yards at 4 1/2c.

**LINENS AND WHITE GOODS—**23 Turkish Towels, 20x35, sold from show, at 10c each. 20 remnants Cotton Crash, 15 to 18 inches wide; 2 to 3 yard lengths, at 4c a yard.

For the first time in our history we have an undue number of short bits of TABLE DAMASK. From a score of offerings we pick these: Bleached, all-linen, 2 to 3 yard lengths, at 25c, from 60c, and—

Good lengths of 2-yard wide at 60c, from 81c, and—

Usable lengths of 1 1/2 Damask at 80c a yard. 25c grade at 15c; 50c grade at 15c a yard.

**FRENCH MULL, 7 to 12 yard lengths, 25c grade at 15c; 50c grade at 15c a yard.**